Remarks:

Applicants appreciatively acknowledge the Examiner's confirmation of receipt of Applicants' claim for priority and certified priority document under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1 - 14 are presently pending in the application. As it is believed that the claims were patentable over the cited art in their original form, the claims have not been amended to overcome the references.

Applicants gratefully acknowledge that item 3 of the above-identified Office Action indicated that claim 8 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

In item 2 of the above-identified Office Action, claims 1 - 7 and 9 - 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by PCT International Publication No. WO 99/26336 to Gore et al ("**GORE**").

Applicants respectfully traverse the above rejections.

More particularly, claim 1 recites, among other limitations:

> **a clock divider connected to receive the standard system clock, said clock divider having a control input for setting a mean period duration of an output clock, and said clock divider generating an output clock corresponding to one of the differing time patterns, in accordance with at least one control parameter** received at said control input; [emphasis added by Applicants]

Similarly, Applicants' independent claim 14 recites, among other limitations:

> producing an output clock corresponding to one of the differing time patterns on the basis of the standard system clock **by presetting at least one control parameter via which the mean period duration of the output clock can be set**; [emphasis added by Applicants]

As such, Applicants' claimed invention relates to a timing control configuration of a transmitting and/or receiving device including **a clock divider having a control input for receiving at least one control parameter** (claim 1) **and setting a mean period duration of an output clock based on** (i.e., "in accordance with") **the control parameter** (claims 1 and 14).

This control parameter is discussed in the specification of the instant application, for example, on page 6, lines 5 - 16, which state:

> One major aspect of the invention is that this system clock, which covers a number of standards, is converted by means of a clock divider means (which has a control input via which the mean period duration of an output clock can be set) to an output clock which, **corresponding to a control parameter which is applied**

> **to the control input, corresponds to a specific, selected time pattern from the different time patterns.** On the basis of the standard-specific output clock which is produced by the clock divider means, and of event information which is generally likewise dependent on the standard, the time control of events in the transmitting and receiving device is carried out by a means for event control. [emphasis added by Applicants]

However, none of the cited prior art teaches or suggests, among other limitations of Applicants' claims, setting the mean period duration of an output clock based on a control parameter and the standard system clock, as required by Applicants' claims 1 and 14.

More particularly, the **GORE** reference, cited in the Office Action against Applicants' independent claims 1 and 14, discloses a dual-crystal reference oscillator (21 of Figs. 15 and 16), the output frequency of which is used as a standard system clock. In **GORE**, lower frequency clocks are generated by dividing the output of the crystal reference oscillator 21, via multiple clock dividers 32, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48 of **GORE**. However, none of these clock dividers 32, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48 of **GORE** are **a clock divider having a control input for receiving at least one control parameter** (claim 1) **and setting a mean period duration of an output clock based on that control parameter** (claims 1 and 14), as required by Applicants' claims. Rather, in **GORE**, each of the clock dividers 32, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48 of **GORE** have **a fixed**

division ratio. A skip counter, as shown in Fig. 20 of **GORE**, is additionally used to account for residual errors occurring during a non-fractional division of the quartz crystal standard clock.

More specifically, in **GORE**, a first output clock for a first radio standard (PCS 1900) is generated by a first clock divider which divides the standard system clock by a constant value, and a second output clock for a second radio standard (D-AMPS) is generated by the skip counter circuit, which is operable to generate but a single output clock, as can be seen from Fig. 20 of **GORE** (i.e., the 194.4 kHz clock). However, **GORE** fails to teach or suggest, among other limitations of Applicants' claims, **a clock divider setting a mean period duration on an output clock based on a control parameter**. Additionally, as can be seen from the figures of **GORE**, none of the clock dividers 32, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48 of **GORE** even include **a control input for receiving a control parameter for setting a mean period duration on an output clock based on a control parameter**, as is particularly required by Applicants' claim 1. The oscillator circuit (50) of **GORE**, pointed to in the Office Action as allegedly being an "event controller", does not provide any control parameter to the clock dividers 32, 35, 41, 42, 47 and 48 of **GORE for setting a mean period**

duration on an output clock based on a control parameter, as required by Applicants' claims.

For the foregoing reasons, among others, it can be seen that the **GORE** reference fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of Applicants' independent claims. Applicant's claims are, therefore, believed to be patentable over **GORE**.

It is accordingly believed that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, teach or suggest the features of claims 1 and 14. Claims 1 and 14 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 1.

Finally, Applicants appreciatively acknowledges the Examiner's statement that claims8 "would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims." In light of the above, Applicants respectfully believe that rewriting of claim 8 is unnecessary at this time.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1 - 14 are solicited.

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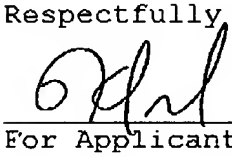
In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel would appreciate receiving a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

If an extension of time for this paper is required, petition for extension is herewith made.

Please charge any fees that might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,



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March 7, 2008

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